

Protests in West Bank

TEL AVIV, Nov. 7 (A.P.) — Israeli troops in the occupied West Bank today dispersed both Arab and Jewish demonstrators and warned Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf against disturbances in his town, Israel Radio reported. Soldiers broke up two protests in the Ramallah area. Israeli leftists marched through the town's streets and passed out leaflets protesting Israel's West Bank policies and the closure of Arab universities and local Arabs gathered at the Ramallah Municipality building to protest the closing of nearby Birzeit University last week, the radio said.

Both groups of demonstrators dispersed when ordered to do so by soldiers, according to the state radio report. Mr. Khalaf later was called to Ramallah's military headquarters and warned against future disturbances, the report said.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز جريدة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will be fair and slightly warmer, with northeasterly moderate winds, freshening at times. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	9	23
Aqaba	16	27
Deserts	7	25
Jordan Valley	16	27

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 21, Aqaba 26. Humidity readings: Amman 27 per cent, Aqaba 30 per cent.

Volume 6, Number 1803

AMMAN, SUNDAY NOVEMBER 8, 1981 — MUHARRAM 11, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Kuwait removes some foreign firms from boycott blacklist

KUWAIT, Nov. 7 (A.P.) — The Kuwait Office for the Boycott of Israel announced today it is removing a number of firms from the blacklist, after they provided documentary evidence they no longer maintain connections with the Zionist state. These included the British company Unilever and its subsidiaries, and the British cake and biscuit company "McVitie, and its parent company, United Biscuits Ltd., and affiliates including Wimpey International Ltd. The Maltese company Interprint was also removed from the blacklist.

Mrs. Gandhi honoured by Bulgarian doctorate

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 7 (A.P.) — India Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today received an honorary doctorate from Sofia University's law faculty, the state news agency BTA reported. BTA said the degree was awarded in



recognition of her "fruitful state, public, and scientific activity for the benefit of international peace and security and for the development of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and India."

Protestants protest against London-Dublin friendship talks

BELFAST, Nov. 7 (R) — Hundreds of masked Protestants occupied two Northern Irish villages for just under an hour early today as a protest against friendship talks between Britain and the Irish Republic in London yesterday.

After sealing off the twin country Antrim villages of Connor and Kells with roadblocks soon after midnight, 400 men wearing camouflage jackets paraded in military formation before leaving. Police rushed to the villages in force but did not intervene. "There was no trouble and the men were unarmed," an officer said. It was the sharpest warning to Britain yet from hardline Protestants that they were ready to resist what they regard as a plot to unite their British province with the predominantly Roman Catholic Irish Republic. (Related story on page 8)

N. Yemeni president arrives for talks with Saudi leaders

RIYADH, Nov. 7 (R) — North Yemeni President Abdullah Saleh arrived in Saudi Arabia today as President Ali Nasser Mohammad of neighbouring South Yemen prepared to tour Gulf countries later this week. The flurry of diplomatic activity involving the two Yemens comes before conferences of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)—whose members include Kuwait, Bahrain, the UAE and Qatar—in Riyadh on Tuesday and of the Arab League in Morocco on Nov. 25. The league includes both Yemens. Strained relations between the two Yemens, and South Yemen's recent friendship treaty with Libya and Ethiopia, are likely to be discussed at the forthcoming summit meetings. President Saleh said in a statement on arrival at Riyadh airport that his talks with Saudi leaders would cover problems of mutual interest, notably the Palestinian issue.

Stresses Jordanian women's role in development

Queen speaks at Princeton

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (Petra) — The establishment of Israel was responsible for the Palestinian tragedy and the cause of so many troubles in the Middle East region, Her Majesty Queen Noor said in a speech at Princeton University last night.

The Palestinian problem, she said, is the most serious challenge facing Jordan at present, and unless this problem is settled, there will be no peace and stability in the region.

Queen Noor told her audience that despite the wars in the region

over the past 40 years, Jordan was able to achieve many successes in development, particularly in executing two major development plans, the last concluded in 1980.

The country at present is at the threshold of yet another five-year development plan depending on its skilled manpower and limited natural resources at its disposal. Jordan's skilled manpower, of whom a quarter million are employed outside the country, play a vital role in the development of the whole Arab region, the Queen said.

The Queen also spoke about the role of Jordanian women in development.

Queen Noor also affirmed the fact that Jordanian women enjoy all civil rights and stressed the active role they play in the country's development.

She pointed out that the country has a woman minister in charge of social development and the National Consultative Council has four female members.

Hassan cables Soviet leader

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, today sent a cable of good wishes to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on the October Revolution's 64th anniversary.

In his cable, Prince Hassan expressed the hope for stronger ties of friendship and bilateral cooperation between the Soviet Union and Jordan.

Crown Prince receives North Yemeni minister

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, received a message today from North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh addressed to His Majesty King Hussein.

The message was delivered by Yemeni Information Minister Hassan Al Lawzi who briefed Prince Hassan on the North Yemeni president's recent visits to the Soviet Union, Algeria and Syria.

He also discussed with Prince Hassan current Arab affairs and means for developing North Yemeni-Jordanian relations.

The audience, at Prince Hassan's office, was attended by Acting Minister of Information Suleiman Arar and the North Yemeni ambassador to Jordan.

Mr. Lawzi, who left Amman today at the end of a two-day visit, said in an interview with Petra, the Jordan News Agency, that his talks here were positive. Jordan has displayed its keenness in preserving higher Arab interests and exhibited its true willingness to serve national causes, Mr. Lawzi said.

The North Yemeni minister also said that his country rejects the formation of blocs and alliances in the Arab Region and its firm opposition to foreign military presence in the region, particularly in the areas of the Red Sea, the Arabian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

North Yemen rejects all forms of foreign alliances because they pave the way for foreign domination of Arab lands, the minister said.

King Hussein addresses World Affairs Council

'Failure of Camp David is not in what it did'

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 7 (J.T.) — The central issue of the Middle East conflict is and always has been the right of the Palestinian people to exercise the right of

self-determination, including the right to establish an independent state in Palestine, His Majesty King Hussein has reiterated.

In a speech before the World Affairs Council last night, King Hussein stressed that the U.S.-sponsored Camp David agreements reached between Egypt and Israel fall short solving the basic conflict. "We see the failure of Camp David not in what it did but in what it failed to do," he said.

"We rejoice in Egypt's recovery of Sinai and, as we always said we are anxious to attain a final and

comprehensive settlement which Israel and her neighbours can enjoy for all time in our part of the world, where the security of all can be guaranteed," His Majesty the King said.

He said the eight-point peace plan proposed by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd is entirely consistent with the principles laid down in the United Nations Resolution 242 adopted in 1967 and "it is also

close to what Jordan has been advocating for many years."

However, he pointed out, the Israelis want peace on their own terms and are afraid of a genuine reconciliation which would entail their total withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

(See page 3 for the full text of His Majesty King Hussein's speech at the World Affairs Council)

Mubarak urges Arabs, Israel to accept Saudi peace formula

KUWAIT, Nov. 7 (Agencies) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak says he wishes other Arab countries and Israel would accept Saudi Arabia's Middle East peace plan, according to a Kuwaiti newspaper interview published today.

The daily Al Siyassah quoted Mr. Mubarak as saying that the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt were the first signed Israeli commitment.

"Egypt will be lucky enough to have Prince Fahd's proposal

accepted by the parties involved in the conflict, though the Camp David accords are the first signed Israeli commitment," Mr. Mubarak was quoted as saying by Al Siyassah.

The eight-point plan, announced by Crown Prince Fahd last August, was rejected by Israel and criticised by some Arab states and Palestinian groups.

Prince Fahd called for Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, creation of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital and recognition of the

right of all Middle East states to live in peace.

This right was taken to include Israel. But Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin vehemently rejected the plan, calling it a recipe for his country's gradual destruction.

Mr. Mubarak said Israel was "serious in the peace process." Its leaders had assured him it would evacuate all of Sinai by April, as agreed in the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

"All signs indicate they will withdraw at the specified date," he said.

Columbia to take off Nov. 11

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, Nov. 7 (R) — The second launch of the U.S. space shuttle Columbia has been rescheduled for next Thursday, mission officials said today.

The announcement was made after experts decided how to resolve a lubricating oil problem which caused postponement of the Columbia's launch last Wednesday.

Project officials decided to drain the contaminated oil and flush the lubricating system in the auxiliary power units aboard the shuttle.

Two of the three auxiliary power units had abnormally high pressure readings just before the planned lift-off on Wednesday and officials decided to resolve the problem before they sent the spaceship on its second test flight.

Specialists drained the oil from the two power units and removed their filters.

British diplomat deems time ripe for Saudi-EEC joint peace plan

BEIRUT, Nov. 7 (R) — Britain's ambassador to Lebanon was quoted today as saying the U.S.-sponsored Camp David process between Israel and Egypt was "finished, more or less."

The Beirut English-language weekly Monday Morning reported Ambassador David Roberts as saying in an interview that the way forward lay in a synthesis of Saudi Arabian and Western European proposals for a Middle East peace.

The magazine said Mr. Roberts gave the interview in response to Arab charges that the proposed participation of four European

Economic Community (EEC) countries in a Sinai peace-keeping force would shore-up the Camp David agreements.

"Our view is quite simple: we think that Camp David achieved something — peace between Israel and Egypt, obviously — but we do not in fact think that there is much more to be done with Camp David," the British diplomat said.

"We think that process is finished, more or less. We do not particularly see any great future in the (Palestinian) autonomy talks," Mr. Roberts said.

He said the next step could be based on a fusion between last year's EEC Venice declaration on the Middle East and a recent eight-point plan put forward by Saudi Arabia.

The Venice declaration said the

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should be associated with the Middle East peace process and that there should be a renunciation of the use of force and the recognition of Israel.

"We think that Prince Fahd's proposals and the Venice declaration between them have the makings of an approach to a peace settlement," Ambassador Roberts was quoted as saying.

He emphasised that any settlement would have to have the cooperation and support of the United States.

If EEC countries decided to take part in the Sinai force following final Israeli withdrawal in April next year "it will be because we believe that by cooperating to this degree we can continue to enlist American support," Mr. Roberts added.

League mediators confer in Beirut

BEIRUT, Nov. 7 (Agencies) — The halting of illegal seaborne arms imports and the reopening of crossing points in divided Beirut were today discussed by Arab League mediators trying to end six years of factional violence in Lebanon.

The Syrian, Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti foreign ministers joined Arab League Secretary General Chadli Kibbi and the president, prime minister and foreign minister of Lebanon for a working lunch and talks at Baabda presidential palace.

The officials form an Arab League Follow-up Committee first set up five years ago but revived following serious fighting here this spring and now holding its sixth ministerial meeting since June.

The committee has called for the monitoring of Lebanese seaports to ensure that no arms are imported except for the Beirut government. It also urged the reopening of closed transit routes in the capital.

One major transit route has since reopened, improving communications between East Beirut and the western sector. But a watchdog commission to control the seaports has so far not been established.

While travelling here by road this morning from Damascus, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal told reporters in the east Lebanese town of Chitoura he was optimistic about the committee's forthcoming meetings and hoped they would lead to implementation of previously agreed measures.

The present session, also attended by Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad and Syria's Abdul Halim Khaddam, may last until tomorrow, officials said.

wounded by unidentified gunmen who tried to steal his car, state-run Beirut Radio said.

Mohammad Suleiman Madani, 27, and a Saudi citizen, was shot in the leg when foiled an attempt by armed men to spirit away his automobile, the radio said.

The report was later confirmed by the Saudi Press Agency, which added that Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal visited Saudi ambassador's residence

after some private radio stations reported the embassy's commercial attaché was the gunman's victim. Prince Saud returned to the discussions at the presidential palace when the report was found to be erroneous, the agency said. Car thefts are common occurrences in this violent country where diplomats are not immune to the lawlessness. Several cars with diplomatic licence plates have been stolen in recent months.

President Mubarak said he welcomed "any relationship, even with the Soviet Union, although I have not yet thought of that."

Ties with Moscow were severely strained under Mr. Sadat, who aligned Egypt with the U.S. and accused the Kremlin of plotting against him and trying to destabilise the Middle East.

Hails Saudi AWACS deal

The interview quoted Mr. Mubarak as saying: "I think the Reagan administration's success in getting the AWACS deal passed in a wide and important decision. I told them when I visited Washington in September that Egypt looked to the AWACS deal as a matter of principle. If the United States refuses the deal, the Egyptian people would feel frustrated because they would not know in which manner the United States would deal with them, if the Americans treated Saudi Arabia in this way."

"Saudi Arabia has contributed to the solution of the world's problems including its moderate and wise oil policy. Saudi Arabia has the right to protect its national security and play its effective role in the region, taking into account Iran's irresponsible actions."

"Tension has now eased between Egypt and the Arab World, but there are no contacts either direct or indirect."

Tehran reports Kurdish attack

BEIRUT, Nov. 7 (A.P.) — Iran's state-run media said today autonomy-seeking Kurdish rebels and leftist opponents of the Khomeini regime stormed into the northwestern town of Bukan in a concerted counter-attack that left scores of people killed in the streets, public baths, cafes and crowded bakeries.

Tehran Radio and the official Pars news agency said the attackers were repulsed in heavy street-to-street combat since Friday evening in Bukan, a west Azerbaijan town some 450 kilometres northwest of the Iranian capital.

The radio, monitored in Beirut, said corpses littered the streets as government forces suffered 74 casualties between killed and wounded and "counter-revolutionaries suffered scores of dead."

The radio and Pars said the assailants from the outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party and the underground Mujahedeen-e-Khalq organisation stormed "public baths, cafes, and streets as well as (along queues) outside bakeries in a whole-sale massacre."

Neither broadcast nor Pars gave specific casualty figures in the worst reported fighting in the Kurdish-populated northwestern regions of Iran in several months.

Emirates re-elect Sheikh Zayed



ABU DHABI, Nov. 7 (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) Supreme Council today re-elected the UAE president, Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayan, and the vice-president, Sheikh Rashid Bin Said Al Maktoum, to their third consecutive five-year terms, the official Emirates news agency said. Sheikh Rashid, also UAE prime minister and ruler of Dubai, did not attend the meeting because of illness, officials said. The council is composed of the rulers of the seven Emirates making up the federation, including Abu Dhabi, of which Sheikh Zayed is ruler.

Muslim Brother denounces Sadat assassination as 'anti-Islamic act'

CAIRO, Nov. 7 (R) — A Muslim Brotherhood leader has been quoted as denouncing the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as an anti-Islamic act.

Omar Telmesani, secretary-general of the Muslim Brotherhood organisation, said in an interview in the Cairo weekly magazine October: "Islam, throughout its long history, has never resorted to violence... in Islam murder is a major crime..."

Mr. Telmesani was among 1,600 people detained by Mr. Sadat last September in a crackdown on political, religious and other opponents. October magazine said he was interviewed in prison.

He was a critic of Mr. Sadat's policies, particularly the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David agreements.

The Muslim Brotherhood, a fundamentalist organisation established in the 1920s, is outlawed in Egypt.

Saudi embassy employee shot

Meanwhile, an employee at the Saudi Arabian embassy was

Goukouni eager to have peacekeepers

LAGOS, Nov. 7 (R) — Chad President Goukouni Oueddei has told Nigerian President Shehu Shagari he fears civil war may break out afresh between Chad's opposed political factions if an inter-African peacekeeping force does not arrive soon, diplomatic sources in Lagos said today.

The sources said Mr. Goukouni stopped over in Lagos yesterday on his way home from the Franco-African summit in Paris specifically to voice his anxiety over the delay in the formation and despatch of the force to Chad.

A Nigerian spokesman said yesterday Mr. Goukouni had asked Nigeria last month for assistance if Libya pulled out the forces which helped to end the civil war and confirm him in power. But Nigeria had replied that it was not ready to go into Chad alone.

An estimated 10,000 Libyan troops are reported to be withdrawing from Chad at present at the

request of the N'Djamena government.

They were called in by President Goukouni 11 months ago to help him defeat the forces of his former defence minister, Hissene Habre, after a brief lull in the fighting in early 1980.

A contingent of Nigerian soldiers is believed to be standing by to leave for Chad, Benin, Gabon, Senegal, Togo and Zaïre have also agreed to send troops to participate in the pan-African force under the auspices of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

The Nigerian foreign minister, Prof. Ishaya Adu, flew to Kenya yesterday to discuss with President Daniel Arap Moi, the current OAU chairman, final details of the force including the date when it will arrive in Chad.

The Nigerian news agency said arrangements were being worked out between the OAU and the United Nations to finance the African force.

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NATIONAL

Capturing Jordan's traditions on tape

By Mohammad Ayish
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Researchers in anthropology will from now on face fewer problems as they do their work about the country, thanks to a library of cassette recordings on Jordanian culture compiled by the Department of Culture and Arts.

The project, which started about 10 years ago, has now come to a close; but the department will keep its files open to receive any recorded material about Jordanian culture, according to Director General of Culture and Arts Mohanna Durra.

"We have noticed that many of the old traditions in Jordan are disappearing and we thought that we ought to record them," Mr. Durra told the Jordan Times. He said his department has been sending research teams equipped with tape recorders to the desert and rural areas of Jordan to record a wide variety of cultural and social activities, ranging from wedding ceremonies to funeral services; as well as recollections of historical events and educational ideas.

"These things never finish, and we will keep looking for people until our library is complete," Mr. Durra stressed. "We do not have a dead archive."

He also said that the Department of Culture and Arts is planning to introduce video cameras into the field equipment of its research teams, to make the recorded traditions more accessible and thorough for researchers and students.

The library at the department includes over 1,170 cassettes, covering 13 subjects. These were compiled over a period of 10 years. Each cassette at this "library of traditions" is logged on an index card, and each group of cards on the same subject is kept

together in one bundle to make it easier for researchers to find their "target" cassettes, according to Mr. Mahmoud Zayouli, who was one of the major contributors to the project.

"Before we take off on a recording trip, we define the subject we will concentrate on," Mr. Zayouli said. He told the Jordan Times that once the team members decide on their target area, they

then choose three or four villages as samples from which to get the material. "When we enter a village in the assigned area, we usually seek out the very elderly residents," he said. "If none are available, we'll talk to their children, who used to hear their deceased parents talk about Jordanian traditions."

Oral history

The missions Mr. Zayouli and

his colleagues undertake in search of tradition occasionally entail historical surprises. He explained that while he was gathering information on traditions in the Petra area, he discovered that the ancient city was once a stronghold for robbers and highwaymen. But after the Bdoul bedouin tribe settled in the area in the mid-1850s, peace prevailed there, as the new residents considered themselves

the guardians of Petra. Not only did the Bdoul tribe work to establish peace in the area, however; they also contributed to its prosperity and progress. Mr. Zayouli quoted elderly residents of the area as saying that the members of the tribe used to transport tourists from the Suez Canal and Aqaba for visits to Petra on their horses.

Another event recorded by Mr. Zayouli for the department's his-

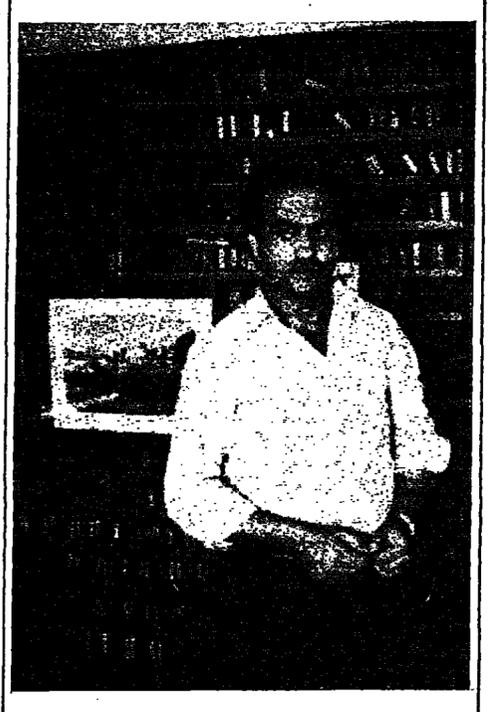
torical library is the Jordanian involvement in Sultan Basha Al-Atrash's 1925-36 revolt against the French in Syria. Mr. Zayouli talked with elderly Druze in Azraq who told him of the warm welcome and hospitality they had received in Jordan as they sought asylum from the French colonialists in Syria and Lebanon.

Legends told by elderly people in different parts of Jordan have many common features despite some apparent differences, according to another researcher at the Department of Culture and Arts. Mr. Majed Al Majali said that after scores of field trips working with traditions in far-flung parts of the country, he had come to the conclusion that most of the folk tales he recorded had common roots, despite the geographical distance between the people who told them.

And many legends told in Jordan owe their origins to universal myths. Mr. Zayouli said he had been told of some legends that are similar to "The Merchant of Venice" or "Oedipus". In the Jordanian version of "The Merchant of Venice", he said, storytellers would play up the greediness of the Jews, who exploited "Christian believers".

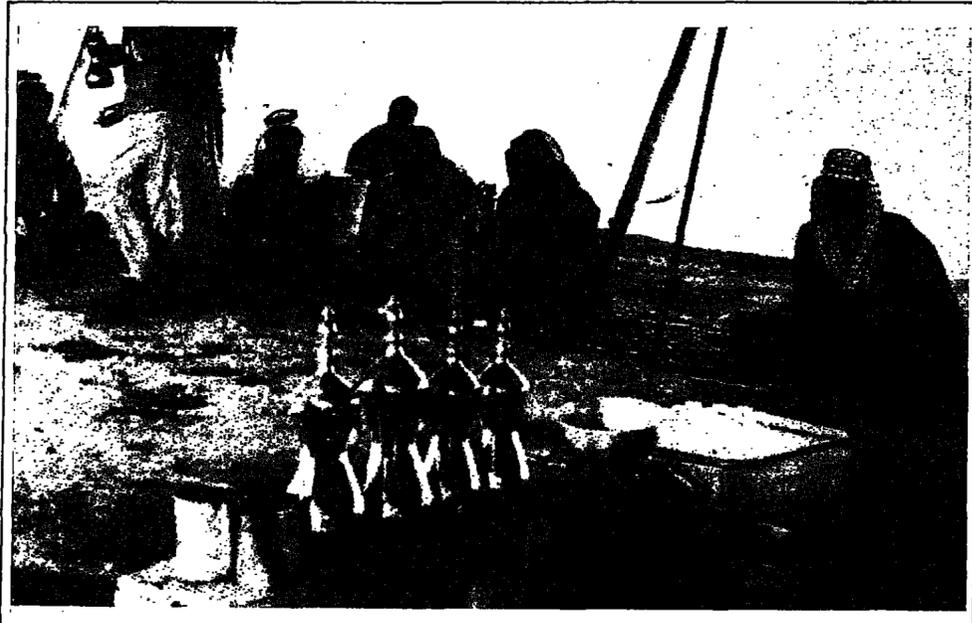
The cassette recordings at the Department of Culture and Arts library are transcribed verbatim, since researchers can generally understand a transcript better than tape itself. Mr. Zayouli, who transcribed most of the tapes, said that sometimes, when part of the recorded material makes no sense, it is merely paraphrased.

Mr. Zayouli is known for his excellent interaction with bedouins and the rural community, having worked as a desert policeman for 15 years. At present, he is one of Jordan's top playwrights and authorities on bedouin lifestyle.



Mr. Majed Al Majali with the Department of Culture and Arts' library of 1,170 cassette tapes on Jordanian traditions and history (Photo by Mohammad Ayish)

His knowledge of English has helped him to convey an understanding of Jordanian traditions to the West. Mr. Zayouli cited the example of a Canadian TV programme about Jordanian costumes he helped to produce early this



Without the efforts of the tape recording teams, these bedouins' traditions and recollections would die with them.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION FOR THURSDAY

Channel	Time	Program
3	3:50	Koran
3	3:55	Cartoons
3	4:00	Sinbad
3	4:05	Cartoons
3	4:10	Play for Children
3	4:15	Programme Preview
3	4:20	Film
3	4:25	News in Arabic
3	4:30	Arabic Series
3	4:35	Songs
3	4:40	Arabic Play
3	4:45	News in Arabic
6	6:00	French Programme
6	7:00	News in French
6	7:30	News in Hebrew
6	8:30	Muppet Show
6	9:10	Testament of Youth
6	10:00	News in English
6	10:15	Movie of the Week
6	10:30	"The Legend of Wox Far"

FOR FRIDAY

Channel	Time	Program
3	10:00	Koran
3	10:30	Children's programme
3	11:00	Religious programme
3	12:30	Forest Ranger
3	13:45	Barriers
3	14:15	Soccer
3	15:03	Play Guitar
3	16:35	CHIPS
3	17:30	Science and Life
3	18:00	Western Theatre
3	18:30	Feature Film
3	19:30	Religious Programme
3	20:00	News in Arabic
3	20:30	Arabic Series
3	21:30	Local Variety Programme
3	22:00	Arabic Series
3	23:00	News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

Time	Program
6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:30	Mixed Blessings
9:00	Nero Wolfe
10:00	News in English
10:15	Skag

RADIO JORDAN 855 KHZ, AM & 99 MHZ, FM FOR THURSDAY

Time	Program
7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:03	Pop Session
11:00	Signing off
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
14:00	News
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Morecambe and wise show
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary

FOR FRIDAY

Time	Program
7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:03	Pop Session
11:00	Listeners' Choice
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Friday Special
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
14:00	News
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	In Concert
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Top Twenty
19:00	News Desk
19:30	World of Arabian Music
20:00	Special Feature
21:00	Jazz Hour
22:00	Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE FOR THURSDAY & FRIDAY 639, 720, 1413 KHZ

Time	Program
04:00	Newsdesk
04:30	Classical Record Review
04:45	Financial News
04:55	Reflections
05:00	World News; 24 Hours News Summary
05:30	The Waltz
05:45	The World Today
06:00	Newsdesk
06:30	Nature Notebook
06:40	The Farming World
07:00	World News; 24 Hours News Summary
07:30	Music for Strings
07:45	Network U.K.
08:00	World News; Reflections
08:15	Golden Treasury
08:30	John Peel
09:00	World News; British Press Review
09:15	The World Today
09:30	Financial News
09:40	Look Ahead
09:45	Rock Salad
10:15	Lord of the Flies
10:30	My Music
11:00	World News; News about Britain
11:15	The Art of Biography
11:30	Assignment
12:00	Radio Newsreel
12:15	Top Twenty
12:45	Sports Round-up
13:00	World News; 24 Hours News Summary
13:30	Network U.K.
13:45	The Pleasure's Yours
14:30	Discovery
15:00	Radio Newsreel
15:15	Outlook
16:00	World News; Commentary
16:15	Assignment
16:45	The World Today
17:00	World News
17:09	Meridian
17:40	Waveguide
17:45	Sports Round-up
18:00	World News; News about Britain
18:15	Radio Newsreel

GMT

Time	Program
04:30	Classical Record Review
04:45	Financial News
04:55	Reflections
05:00	World News; 24 Hours News Summary
05:30	The Waltz
05:45	The World Today
06:00	Newsdesk
06:30	Nature Notebook
06:40	The Farming World
07:00	World News; 24 Hours News Summary
07:30	Music for Strings
07:45	Network U.K.
08:00	World News; Reflections
08:15	Golden Treasury
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16:15	Assignment
16:45	The World Today
17:00	World News
17:09	Meridian
17:40	Waveguide
17:45	Sports Round-up
18:00	World News; News about Britain
18:15	Radio Newsreel

SELECTED CHANGES FOR FRIDAY

Time	Program
04:30	Letter from London
5:30	Operetta
5:30	The Rewards of Music
07:45	Merchant Navy Programme
08:15	Diverdramo
08:30	The small, intricate Life of Gerald C. Potter
10:30	Business Matters
11:25	Ulster Newsletter
12:15	Jazz for the Asking
16:15	Science in Action
17:30	My Music
17:40	The Week in Wales
18:30	The Rewards of Music
21:00	Network U.K.
21:15	Music Now
21:45	Letter from London
23:15	From the Weeklies
23:30	Thirty Minute Theatre

VOICE OF AMERICA

Time	Program
03:30	The Breakfast Show
06:30	News, pop music, features, listeners' questions
17:00	News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses
17:30	Dateline
18:00	Special English; news, feature "The Making of a Nation"
18:30	Now Music USA
19:00	News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses
19:30	VOA Magazine; American science, culture, letters
20:00	Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
21:00	VOA World Report
22:00	News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses

AMMAN AIRPORT FOR FRIDAY

Time	From	To
7:40	Cairo (EA)	Amman
8:55	Aqaba	Amman
9:40	Kirwatt	Amman
9:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi	Amman
10:00	Dhahran	Amman
10:10	Beirut	Amman
11:30	Cairo (EA)	Amman
15:45	Jeddah, Medina (SV)	Amman
16:30	Tripoli	Amman
16:45	Houston, N. York	Amman
17:15	Kuwait (KAC)	Amman
17:20	Paris	Amman
17:35	Brussels, Geneva	Amman
17:40	Madrid, Athens	Amman
17:45	Frankfurt	Amman
17:55	Cairo	Amman
18:00	London	Amman
19:10	Cairo (EA)	Amman
19:35	Frankfurt (LF)	Amman
19:45	Paris (AF)	Amman
20:00	Beirut (MEA)	Amman
23:40	Cairo (EA)	Amman

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air information department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

DEPARTURES

Time	To
3:30	Frankfurt (LF)
5:45	Beirut, Amsterdam (KLM)
6:00	Damascus
7:00	Beirut
7:15	Cairo (EA)
8:55	Rome (Alitalia)
9:00	Beirut (MEA)
9:45	Paris (AF)
10:10	Rome
10:30	Larnaca
11:00	Vienna, N. York, Chicago
11:15	Athens, Madrid
11:20	Tripoli, Tunis
11:30	Cairo
11:35	Paris (AF)
11:45	Geneva, Brussels
12:00	London
12:05	Riyadh (SV)
12:20	Frankfurt
12:30	Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:30	Paris
12:40	Cairo (EA)
12:45	London (BA)
13:00	Cairo
15:00	Aqaba
16:30	Kuwait (KAC)
18:00	Baghdad (IA)
19:20	Dhahran
19:30	Kuwait
19:45	Baghdad
20:00	Cairo
20:15	Abu Dhabi, Dubai
20:30	Cairo (EA)
01:00	Cairo

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20:00	Cairo
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NATIONAL

Israel fears a peace allowing reconciliation

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the full text of His Majesty King Hussein's speech before the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles on Friday:

SINCE LAST I met with you here in Los Angeles in 1976, much has changed in the Middle East, but much too has remained the same. Major changes have come about in consequence of the Camp David agreement of 1978, but the basic issue that has troubled our region remains unresolved. I refer to the still unrealised right of the Palestinian people to self-determination of their own future on their own national soil.

Perhaps, before I turn to that theme, you will permit me a word on the related theme of constancy and change in Arab-American relations. I mention this because I am told that American officials and congressmen and senators have been concerned of late with problems of "instability" and unforeseen change in the Arab World.

You will perhaps not be surprised to learn that we in Jordan have experienced similar concerns on your account. Through circumstances and God's favour, or lack of it, I have been the leader of Jordan for 29 years. During that time I have been privileged to know seven American presidents and nine secretaries of state.

Sometimes over these years, I must confess, I have been mystified by what seem to me an untrained foreign eye to be sudden and unexplained shifts of policy, and even actions that seem to go against your own declared policies. But over these three decades there has been one central constant factor in our relations: that is the unbroken confidence and friendship we feel for the United States, despite what I must admit have been certain disappointments in your policies in the past.

Our confidence is built on the principles the United States has stood for in the world, and even more on those instances in which you acted forthrightly to put them into practice. We recall the period of World War I — when my great-grandfather was leading the Arab struggle for freedom and independence from the Ottoman Empire. It was President Wilson, alone among the leaders of the great powers, who stood up for the right of peoples to self-determination as more than a phrase of ideal. It was, he said, "an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril."

It was 25 years ago that I made the decision to lead Jordan into the closest possible friendship with the United States. I was 20 years old at the time, and President Eisenhower became a source of sound advice and inspiration to me. I took encouragement from the fact that he expressed and also practised high ideals. I recall especially his forthright stand against the acquisition of territory by force in the wake of the second Arab-Israeli war in 1956. President Eisenhower took this stand both before and after the elections of 1956. In a historic speech, broadcast on national television on Feb. 20, 1957, President Eisenhower earned for the United States the respect and the admiration of the world with these words: "The basic pledge of all the members of the United Nations is that they will settle their international disputes by peaceful means, and will not use force against the territorial integrity of another state. If the United Nations once admits that international disputes can be settled by using force, then we will have destroyed the very foundation of the organisation, and our best hope of establishing a world order. That would be a disaster for us all."

The events I wish to recall to you today begin in 1967. But it is important to set them against the background of the ideals and principles for which the United States has stood in the world. The basic principle spelled out in Security Council Resolution 242 of November 1967 — the "inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force" — is a reaffirmation of principles that presidents Wilson and Eisenhower not only reached but also did their best to put into practice in the world.

We, in the Arab World have adhered with constancy since 1967 to this and the other principles spelled out in Resolution 242, including Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, the termination of belligerency, the acknowledgement of the right of "every state in the area" to "live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries," and the obligation of states to settle their disputes by peaceful means in compliance with the United Nations Charter.

The eight-point peace plan recently proposed by Saudi Arabia is entirely consistent with these principles, and it is also close to what Jordan has been striving for many years. When I addressed this council on April 6, 1976, I called for appropriate guarantees of "all states in the area, including Israel," and for Israel's withdrawal from "all Arab territory occupied since June 1967," as well as for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their right to return to their homes or be compensated for their lost property.

Jordan made it clear on that and many other occasions that it was prepared to pursue the course of peace with Israel on these terms. We have been constant since 1967 in our adherence to Security Council Resolution 242 — as both we and the United States understood it at the time.

Since 1967, questions have been raised as to the true meaning of 242 — specifically, whether it required Israel to withdraw from all of the Arab territories occupied or only some parts of them. Legal scholars have disputed the placement of commas within the resolution and compared the English and French texts — all for the purpose of finding a loophole for Israel to escape its obligation.

There were no such disputes at the time. I was in New York in November 1967 and participated in the formulation of Security Council Resolution 242. During the negotiations I was in constant contact with President Nasser, and exerted my best efforts on behalf of Egyptian and all other Arab interests as well as those of Jordan. We knew that sufficient votes were available for a resolution much stronger than the one that was finally adopted.

Interpreting 242

It was in any case our strong preference to work with the United States and to frame a resolution that the United States would support, adopt and help to implement. We were advised by American officials that they had the full support of President Johnson to frame a resolution on which we could all agree. I asked for clarification of the withdrawal provision, and was told the United States was prepared to make a commitment that would be understood to require Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied territory, of the West Bank, with "minor reciprocal border rectifications" conditional on mutual agreement. And since the said border had been a ceasefire line, I said that if that was what the proposed resolution meant, I would accept it. I was assured that was what it meant and I so advised President Nasser, who also concurred.

An essential part of the understanding as conveyed by the representatives of the United States, was that Israel had acquiesced in the agreed interpretation of what Resolution 242 would require. The specific term used was that Israel was "on board," and furthermore that six months would be the outside limit for its implementation.

It was on the basis of these precise assurances that I agreed to Security Council Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967 — that Israel would withdraw from all occupied territories with "minor reciprocal border rectifications," and that Israel was "on board" with this interpretation of what the resolution required.

In the years that followed, each succeeding American administration confirmed their commitment to this interpretation. It became apparent that Israel was not, in fact, "on board." Nevertheless, despite our disappointment, but with faith in the American commitment, we cooperated patiently and to the fullest with all subsequent efforts to implement 242, including the Jarring mission of 1969 and all of the initiatives made by or under the auspices of the United Nations and the United States.

We were encouraged when Secretary of State William Rogers, on Dec. 9, 1969, reaffirmed the principle that any changes in borders "should not reflect the weight of conquest and should be confined to substantial alterations required for mutual security."

We were then deeply disappointed that the United States, for various reasons, did not feel itself able to act upon the Rogers Plan.

Following the 1978 war the United States undertook to arrange "disengagement" agreements between Israel on the one side and Egypt, Syria and Jordan on the other. These arrangements obviously fell far short of Security Council Resolution 242 and the understanding of it that had been agreed upon in 1967. Nevertheless, it was represented as the beginning, and thus we remained open-minded and lent our full cooperation. It was understood in 1974 that, in addition to negotiating disengagement agreements for the Sinai and the Golan Heights, the United States would undertake to arrange a uniform disengagement on the West Bank as well. Israeli intransigence soon convinced Secretary of State Kissinger that this would be difficult. He thereupon abandoned the West Bank disengagement and shifted his energies to what came to be known as "Sinai II" in 1975. Secretary Kissinger indicated to us later that he had missed a "golden opportunity."

Throughout this succession of initiatives and disappointments we continued to place our hopes and confidence in the leadership of the United States. When President Sadat went to Jerusalem in November 1977, we regretted that the action was taken without prior coordination with other Arab nations, but we endorsed to the fullest President Sadat's statement to the Knesset calling for Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination "including their right to establish their own state." That speech included the "inalienable and indivisible" principle for the long-sought just and durable peace.

President Sadat and I exchanged letters before he went to Camp David in September 1978. I assured him that he had my full support in seeking an agreement based on the principles he had spelled out before the Knesset. President Sadat said that we were in agreement on these principles.

As is now well known, a very different kind of agreement emerged from the Camp David conference — an agreement profoundly at variance with the principles spelled out in President Sadat's Knesset speech, with Resolution 242 and with the assurances I had been given in 1967 about the meaning of 242. How and why this came about I cannot of course explain, since I was not consulted on the Camp David proceedings. I can categorically state that Israeli intransigence and arrogance together with all the factors which caused the late President Sadat to deviate from the set course outlined in his Knesset speech were a major factor contributing to his sadly tragic end.

Until this point Jordan had remained resolutely "on board" with the United States.

With sadness and regret concluded in September 1978 that Jordan would not accept, on any way participate in, an agreement that merely constituted a retreat from Security Council Resolution 242. At that time we had allowed ourselves to hope that 242 was merely being postponed, or perhaps would be implemented "step-by-step" through an evolutionary process. Now we were forced to abandon that hope as it became evident that the Palestinian people were to be offered nothing more than a constricted autonomy under a perpetuated Israeli occupation, while Jordan was to be invited to assist the occupying power in maintaining order against the people under occupation.

The central issue and always has been the right of the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable right of self-determination, including the right to establish an independent state in Palestine if they so desire.

The peace made through Camp David and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty of March 1979, which set the central issue aside, is one that Egypt, had it desired, could have made many years earlier. Israel has always been willing to pay a price, including the evacuation of Sinai, to detach Egypt from its Arab brethren. President Nasser told me not long after the 1967 war that he had received clear indications that the Israelis would give back Sinai if he would make peace. President Nasser refused. He told me that he would make peace with Israel only when all of the occupied territories were returned.

The failure of Camp David

I am aware that the Camp David agreement is regarded in the United States as a great and historic achievement. For our part, we see the failure of Camp David not in what it did but in what it failed to do. We rejoice in Egypt's recovery of Sinai and, as we have repeatedly said, we are anxious to attain a final comprehensive settlement which Israel and all her neighbours can enjoy for all time in our part of the world, where the security of all can be guaranteed. Such a peace must, however, accord to the Palestinian people exactly the same terms that Camp David accorded to Egypt. Israel made a deal with Egypt, trading territory for peace. The same principle must apply to all others, particularly to the Palestinians in terms of their now-occupied national soil. Under such conditions, I would suggest that a real, lasting, secure peace is Israel's for the asking.

I have no doubt that the Israelis want peace if they can have it on their own terms. But it is apparent that for whatever reasons, they fear peace on terms that would allow genuine reconciliation. They want peace but they do not want territory. The former Israeli defence minister, Ezer Weizman, who participated in making the Camp David accords, wrote in his recently published book "Whereas the Egyptians saw the Sinai agreement as the model for similar understandings with Jordan and Syria over the West Bank and the Golan Heights, Begin saw the withdrawal from the Sinai would be the end of the 'Sinai experiment.'" The former president of the World Jewish Congress, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, wrote last year: "The outlook for the Camp David accords is hopeless... Begin thought that Sadat would give him a free hand in the West Bank."

Since Camp David we have observed with dismay the steady expansion of Israeli settlements on the West Bank, despite the "very clear understanding" that President Carter said had been reached at Camp David that there would be no new settlements for at least five years. Then our dismay was compounded as American officials reiterated their conviction that the settlements were "illegal and an obstacle to peace," and showed that they were unprepared to back these statements with appropriate sanctions. We in the Arab World were even further infuriated when in June 1980 a proposal offered by Senator Adlai Stevenson to reduce aid to Israel by the amount used to sustain these illegal settlements was defeated in the United States Senate by a vote of 70 to 7.

It has also become apparent to us that Israel's favoured solution for the Palestinian problem is to transfer the problem to Jordan. Just as the Palestinians were to be compensated, against their will, to compensate the Jewish people for the wrongs done by others, Jordan is now asked to compensate the Palestinians for the wrongs done them by Israel. Behind the complexities of the basic issue is a simple one. A Palestinian poet and author wrote: "A people are free or not free, independent or not independent, they are a determining force in their own destiny or are not. The problem of choice, in the context of Palestinian rights, is inescapable. Palestinians have rights and do not."

We remain, despite many previous disappointments, our faith and confidence that the United States will help to retrieve those rights.

To that basic goal we have been and will remain constant, but we also remain flexible and open-minded as to how a settlement based on lofty principles, so long as it is based on the principles of Resolution 242, may still be achieved.

We believe that a settlement, had it hopefully before it is too late, you will not turn your back on your own past and your own principles. It is on this belief that we base our confidence that you will not turn your backs on those who seek peace with justice in the Middle East, and that an honourable peace that future generations can live with and uphold to enjoy a far better life than any of us have had. We are aware of our responsibilities towards future generations, their security, dignity and peace. If and when others share the same awareness, or are persuaded to do so, a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could be achieved.



Amman Mayor Izzat Ajlouni addresses the seminar on solid waste handling in Amman on Saturday. To

Mr. Ajlouni's right is West German Ambassador Hermann Muzs (Petra photo)

Solid waste gets through treatment

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (Petra) — A six-day seminar on solid waste management opened here today. Participants from seven Arab countries and experts from West Germany and Britain are taking part in the seminar, which was opened by Amman Mayor Izzat Ajlouni.

Speaking at the opening session, Mr. Ajlouni talked about various problems facing Amman, which he said are similar to those plaguing other Arab cities — most importantly the problem of solid waste pollution.

Also addressing the opening session was West German Ambassador to Jordan Herrmann Muzs.

who stressed the significance of the importance seminar's being held in Amman, which he said is an example of a city that is trying to develop itself. Participants in the seminar will be oriented on the best means of treating solid waste and making use of the treated matter, and will exchange views on related problems facing their countries.

The seminar, organised in cooperation with the West German technical aid institution Carl-Duisburg Gesellschaft (CDG), is attended by delegates from Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, North Yemen, Bahrain and Sudan.

Jordan elected to western Asia environmental planning committee

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (Petra) — The member of its environmental planning committee for western Asia, according to Mr. Ali Abu Rabiha, deputy director of the

Environment Department of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment.

He said that the federation considered Jordan's experiment in keeping the Azraq region free of pollution to be among the most successful efforts of its kind.

Mr. Abu Rabiha, who represented Jordan at a federation meeting in Christchurch, New Zealand last month, said that he submitted to the meeting a research paper on Jordan's endeavours to protect the environment, particularly in the regions of Azraq, Al Baqa and the Zarqa River.

A total of 219 institutions from 56 countries represented at the meeting discussed 24 working papers dealing with ways of preventing pollution, as well as enlightening the public on the issue.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

World Bank team discusses loans

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (Petra) — A World Bank delegation held talks here today with Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani, and the director of the Development Bank for Municipalities and Village Councils. They discussed the bank's activities and its lending policy, as well as its financing of various projects included in the new five-year development plan. The World Bank this year approved a \$10 million loan to the development bank to enable it to finance these projects.

Gov't funds for labour groups

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (J.T.) — The Ministry of Finance has decided to contribute JD 7,500 as support money to Al Hussein labour clinics, an affiliate of the land transport workers' association, and JD 1,000 to the Jordanian General Federation of Trade Unions. These sums will be deducted from the budget of the Ministry of Labour, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today.

Anani returns from Far East trip

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (Petra) — Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani returned to Amman today at the end of a week-long trip to China and the Philippines. During his visit to Peking Dr. Anani attended the Asian parliamentary conference and submitted a research paper on population development and the Jordan labour market. He also held talks with Chinese officials on labour-related issues and cooperation in labour affairs between China and Jordan.

Arab agencies sign for cooperation

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (Petra) — The Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) and the Arab League Organisation for Agricultural Development (ALOAD) today signed an agreement for bilateral cooperation. Under the agreement the two sides will exchange information and expert advice, and conduct joint studies on developing agriculture in the Arab World, according to CAEU Secretary General Fakhri Qaddouri.

Archivists' seminar opens

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (Petra) — A three-week seminar on documentation and the work of archivists opened at the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) here today. Thirty participants from 12 Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organisation are attending the seminar, which is designed to orient them on modern methods in documenting administrative information through manual and automated systems.

Management seminar starts at RSS

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (Petra) — A six-day seminar on project management opened at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) today. The seminar, being held at the RSS's Electronic Services Training Centre, has been organised in cooperation with the Kuwaiti Institute for Scientific Research (KISR). Participants will discuss subjects connected with improving their skills in planning and organising projects and recruiting qualified personnel. The participants represent the RSS, KISR, the two Jordanian universities and the National Planning Council.

Postal union chief visits Zaben

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (Petra) — Arab Postal Union (APU) Secretary General Hussein Al Hamadani called here today on Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben for talks on the APU's activities in the Arab World. Also discussed were APU's programmes to help Arab states expand their postal activities, and the exchange of visits by Arab postal officials. Dr. Hamadani lauded Jordan's experiment in postal services, which he described as exemplifying the Arab World. Postal services in Jordan now reach virtually all urban and rural regions of the country.

Solar energy course starts today at RSS

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (Petra) — A regional course on the use of solar water heaters, organised by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's regional office for science and technology in cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), will start at the RSS on Sunday.

The four-day course aims at acquainting Arab researchers with the importance of solar technology and exploiting solar energy for heating. Participants will hear a number of lectures on the theory and technology of making and installing solar heaters, and on the economic feasibility of such an industry.

The course will be divided into two parts: one on solar energy theories and the other for practical training in heater manufacture and installation.

Researchers from Kuwait, Libya, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, South Yemen, Syria, Qatar, Iraq and Jordan will participate in the course.

Hungarian team meets industry aide

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (J.T.) — A visiting Hungarian trade delegation held talks here today with Under-Secretary of Industry and Trade Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani.

Discussion centred on means of bolstering Jordanian-Hungarian cooperation in trade, and in launching joint economic ventures.

The Hungarian delegation was briefed on scopes of investment in Jordan, and on the benefits that can be gained from investing in a stable country with a unique central location.

The meeting was attended by a number of senior ministry officials. The delegation, which arrived here today for a two-day visit, represents Metallimpex, the Hungarian metals export concern. They are expected to discuss cooperation in the aluminium industry with the Arab Aluminium Industries Company.

JD 1.2 million Zarqa budget

ZARQA, Nov. 7 (J.T.) — Zarqa Mayor Salameh Al Ghuweireh has a 1981 budget of JD 1.25 million for the municipality, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today.

It said the budget includes JD 55,000 for pavements, JD 64,000 for building and asphalt paving roads, JD 35,000 for parks, JD 100,000 for building bridges, JD 20,000 for building walls, JD 30,000 for building a lecture hall, JD 100,000 for building football playing fields and JD 265,000 for the purchase of machinery.

Mr. Ghuweireh said the municipality's five-year plan contains allocations of JD 2.25 million for the following purposes: JD 300,000 for a craftsmen's zone, JD 500,000 for asphalt roads, JD 300,000 for machinery, JD 200,000 for a water network, JD 150,000 for drilling wells and buying pumps, JD 100,000 for building bridges, JD 100,000 for establishing an area for brick factories, JD 250,000 for a new slaughterhouse, JD 150,000 for gardens and playgrounds, JD 200,000 for a new municipality headquarters and JD 100,000 for the preservation of the environment.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- * The British Council presents Painting the Town, a major exhibition of photographs of murals and other decorations on the interiors and exteriors of British buildings at the council centre in Jabal Amman.
- * The Alia Art Gallery presents the Contemporary Masters Exhibition.

Film

- * The French Cultural Centre presents "La Femme de Jean," a colour film sub-titled in Arabic, at 7:30 p.m.

Remembrance Day Services

- * 8 a.m. Holy Communion and 12 noon Remembrance Service, at the Church of the Redeemer (C. of E./Anglican/Episcopal), near First Circle, Jabal Amman.

ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge.

Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event. Let us know!

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

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Clunk, click... on every trip

By Dr. Majdi Sabri

THE ROYAL Scientific Society (RSS) was last week the venue of a seminar on the use of car safety belts in Jordan. The seminar, jointly organised by the RSS and the Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents, was attended by about 70 persons, most of whom took an active part in the lively debate.

The three-hour debate was concluded with a unanimous recommendation for the compulsory use of car seat belts and to prohibit the seating of children in front-seats of cars. The recommendation was good news to those quarters working for lowering Jordan's high rate of fatalities and serious injuries caused by road accidents, which in 1980 alone claimed 447 lives.

The high fatality rate could be partly attributed to the lack of using seat belts. Although most cars in this country are fitted with seat belts, they are generally not worn. One reason might be that many people think of accidents as something which only happen to others. Another reason could be that some people are unaware of the advantages of seat belts or they find them uncomfortable to wear. It seems, however, that Jordanians are not yet convinced of the value of seat belts despite the fact that their effec-

tiveness has been proven theoretically and practically. It is now known that seat belts, if properly worn, could have the probability of serious injury.

Research work carried out at the British Road Research Laboratory showed that from a sample of 800 road accidents the overall ejection rate was only 4% while in fatal accident about 30% of the victims were ejected.

The serious injuries arise due to ejected car occupants striking parts of the vehicle, such as windscreens and bonnets, before impacting the road surface or other external objects.

Wearing seat belts prevents, ejection, reduce the onset deceleration rate and protect the wearer from the severe results of the initial jerk as well as the secondary impacts. It also helps the driver to maintain control especially in cases where he is thrown about the vehicle and losing control because of disorientation.

The introduction of legislation to enforce wearing seat belts in developed countries has resulted in marked reduction in fatal and serious injuries. But the introduction of legislation was not, by itself, sufficient to convince people to wear seat belts. In most cases, it was preceded by educational campaigns skillfully orchestrated to reach almost all

members of the public and foster safety consciousness. Drivers in some countries were also encouraged to wear seat belts by reducing fines for driving offences committed by them if they were wearing their seat belts at the time.

It is believed that, before enforcing the use of seat belts, Jordan needs a well-organised, educational campaign to promote road safety in general and to stress the necessity of using car seat belts. Television in particular could play a major role in this endeavour.

In Britain for example, Jimmy Saville, the famous TV personality, frequently appears on commercials to advise the public on using safety belts, pointing to the unfortunate results of the lack of their use.

Some of our popular TV personalities (or even Arab comedians) could be very successful in conveying to the public the right message in the right way. Schools and other educational establishments could also play an effective role.

In the meantime, it is important to remember that the seat belt is but one of several safety requirements. Attention should also be given to other essential requirements such as conducting regular mechanical tests for vehicles and improving road designs and traffic engineering methods.

Europeans at a loss for words

By Sidney Weitund
Reviews

LONDON — European common market governments are finding it hard to explain publicly why four of them want to join a Middle East peacekeeping force, officials have said.

They said failure to agree on a joint statement has delayed announcements that Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands have all agreed in principle to take part in the U.S.-directed Sinai force.

Officials of the 10 European Economic Community (EEC) nations said it had proved "pretty complicated" to draw up a joint political statement endorsing the four-nation involvement.

The statement, confidently expected last week, had been held up "because of all sorts of balancing exercises," they said. The EEC countries are seeking a formula backing the expansion of the peace force while still placating Arab leaders who are bitterly opposed to the Camp David peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

The 2,500-man peace force was provided for under the 1979 treaty and will patrol the Sinai when Israel hands back the last part of the occupied territory to Egypt on April 25.

EEC sources in Brussels and London said the new Greek Socialist government had withheld approval of a draft statement because of concern that it might alienate Arab opinion.

But diplomats in London said other EEC nations, including France, also had reservations

and were arguing for a careful balance in the statement that would be acceptable to all sides.

They said the EEC's dilemma was to find a way of endorsing the four-nation participation in the peace force while making it clear this did not mean approval of the Camp David peace drive.

The EEC also wants to stress there is no change in its own peace initiative for the Middle East. This was launched last year and calls for inclusion of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in peace talks.

EEC leaders say their peace effort is intended to complement the U.S.-backed Camp David process which they regard as incomplete because it has no Arab support except from Egypt.

While hesitant about joining the Sinai force, the four governments believe European participation is now essential to help shore up Egypt's new president, Mr. Hosni Mubarak, and to ensure that Israeli withdrawal from Sinai goes ahead as planned.

President Anwar Sadat's assassination last month raised doubts in Israel about the future of the peace process, and some Israelis have argued that Israel should hang on to the Sinai.

Britain believes it is vital for Middle East peace that the Sinai handover should be completed, and that European involvement in the peace force can help ensure this happens.

Italy announced last week that it was ready to join the force. But Britain, France and the Netherlands have delayed

announcements while awaiting agreement on the EEC statement.

Syria, Libya, Lebanon and other Arab states have attacked the idea of European involvement, and EEC sources suggested action might be delayed until Lord Carrington, Britain's foreign secretary, explained the plan in Saudi Arabia.

Both the European initiative and the Saudi plan have been vigorously condemned by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

British sources said there was widespread concern that the peace force decision should not be misunderstood by Arab states.

Greek diplomats believe the government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, which is strongly pro-PLO, is unlikely to veto an EEC statement if it proves acceptable to all other community nations.

Some officials said it was conceivable that European participation in the peace force might be reassessed if it were impossible to agree on an accompanying EEC statement.

Originally, it was hoped agreement on the statement would be reached before Lord Carrington left for Saudi Arabia.

"At one point, it looked as if all we would be able to agree on would be a very weak statement, but now I hope that it will turn out to have a little more meat," one official said.

Other officials said they were reluctant to predict when the problem would be solved but hoped it would be soon. Last week, they said it was "a matter of days, not weeks."

A good show

LIKE THEY are prone to do, the bankers of Jordan have been going about their business discreetly and without much fanfare, content to make a profit for their shareholders and provide services for their clients. We have been impressed by the recent flurry of activity in the young Jordanian capital market, and we see in the performance of this country's bankers a precedent and an example that others could follow with enormous benefits for all Jordanians.

What has happened recently in the Jordanian banking business is that the country has inched forward towards virtual self-reliance in all but the most jumbo-sized industrial credit requirements. According to our calculations, during the past three months the local banking sector has either completed or is in the process of putting together forward exchange deals, bonds or syndicated loans worth a total of over JD 58 million, in seven separate deals. While such sums may not impress more worldly financial markets to the east or west of us, they are an important advance for Jordan's sustained but still modest industrial development strategy. The ability of local entrepreneurs and public shareholding companies to know that they can line up medium-term financing for their projects in the range of JD 5-15 million at interest rates significantly lower than the Euromarket rates and without incurring a foreign exchange risk is no small achievement for a country with such an uninspiring financial sector history. What our bankers have done, in tandem with the Central Bank's positive and helpful attitude, has been to take the most appropriate aspects of international banking and finance and adapt them to our local needs, based largely on indigenous manpower. We think that is a pretty good performance that other sectors of the economy would do well to emulate.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

'Before it's too late'

AL RAI: Addressing the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles, His Majesty King Hussein explained that the crux of the whole Mideast issue has always been the right of the Palestinian people to practise their inalienable right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state in Palestine if they (the Palestinians) so wished.

The Camp David agreements have replaced this central issue with "autonomy" under Israeli occupation, thus retracting on U.N. Security Council Resolution 242. This has been the reason Jordan rejected the Camp David agreements. Actually Jordan rejected them not because they achieved Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, but because they failed to achieve the same thing for the Palestinians. Those agreements just ignored the right of the Palestinian people to regain their lands and to determine their future on their own.

His Majesty King Hussein explained that Israel wants both peace and land together as a basis to solve the Palestinian issue. This can never be accepted since it contradicts U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 and all international values, principles and norms. His Majesty the King did his best to prove to all that the central issue is very simple. It depends on the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people the way any other people's rights are recognised.

His Majesty King Hussein addressed the U.S. intelligentsia who constitute an important factor in channelling the U.S. public opinion, and who influence the decision-making process in the United States. These people have the responsibility of directing the U.S. weight to curb the Israeli intransigence in order to save the region from the dangers posed against it by continued Israeli policy of aggression and dispossession of the rights of the Palestinian people.

His Majesty King Hussein made sure to stress the time factor. He specifically used the phrase "before it's too late" to mean that the situation can no longer take more Israeli aggression, defiance and provocations. It is high time the wish for peace be interpreted in practice by a real support for the Palestinian people to enable them to regain their lands and to determine their future on their own.

U.S. Mideast sins

AL DUSTOUR: His Majesty King Hussein detailed the sins the United States committed in the region in dealing with the Middle East crisis when he addressed the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles. He explained that these sins resulted in tension and danger in the region.

Jordan's, and the Arab states', dealings with the United States were based on their confidence and hope that it (the U.S.) would, as a superpower, help settle the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of the principles of justice. But experience and dealings with a number of U.S. administrations proved that the sudden changes in U.S. policies were to blame for Washington not playing the effective role expected from it to establish just and permanent peace in the region.

His Majesty King Hussein explained that in dealing with seven U.S. presidents and nine secretaries of state, he witnessed continued breaking of promises and retracting of U.S. commitments to all initiatives and resolutions adopted to solve the crisis. He stressed that the U.S. administrations' failure to fulfil their commitments and promises is due to Israel's intransigence, haughtiness and insistence on having peace its own way, and that is why retaining regional gains and expansion in Arab territories.

The Arabs are determined to regain Jerusalem and the occupied territories. This determination is based on justice which imposes on the United States to work for the achievement of peace based on the Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Condition of universities in the occupied territories

Part II

Following is the second part of the full text of a report prepared by a committee of five professors at Hebrew University, who were called to discuss the condition of universities in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories. Members of the committee are Ruth Gavison (Law), Yehshua Kolodny (Geology), David Krechmer (Law), Eliezar Rabinovitch (Physics), Menachem Yaari (Economics). The third part of the report will appear in tomorrow's *Jordan Times*.

Thus, since the establishment of the institutions the reciprocal relations between them and the military government were limited for the most part to events of a negative sort in which the military government was engaged in a struggle with one or another of the universities, or vice versa. In addition, the military government as the sovereign authority in the Territories aimed to achieve legal regulation of academic activity in the Territories. To that end, it set up a committee which considered the problem for a considerable period.

The legal position of the universities was regulated, in the case of the West Bank, by means of Order 854, issued by the Command of Judea and Samaria on July 6, 1980. The committee knows of no analogous order pertaining to the Gaza Strip. Order 854 has wider ranging implications and its issuance was one reason for convening this committee. Therefore, we are devoting a separate section to the order and the legal questions connected with it. (See 7 below).

According to the security legislation, the military government has wide powers which are sometimes exercised exclusively over academic institutions. The most notable and harsh example is the closing of a university, by instructing the administrator to order cessation of all teaching activities and research, and to prevent students and faculty members from entering the premises. (There is a difference between closing a university and closing off of the area in which a university is located). Within the jurisdiction of the Judea and Samaria Command, there have been at least five closures of universities for varying periods. Birzeit University 'leading' with three closures, once (May 1979) for a period of more than two months. Closure of universities is a step taken, in almost every case, after serious disturbances on campus or around the campus in which students studying at that university were involved, and sometimes faculty members as well. There was one exception to this pattern: on November 13, 1980, Birzeit University was closed for a week after the military government blamed the university administration for delaying the cancellation of 'Palestine Week'.

The military government's version was that the events were supposed to be called off the afternoon of the day on which the order was issued, while the university administration claimed that immediate cancellation of activities could not be carried out and that the activities in question were to be called off by evening of the same day. In any event, there is no disagreement over the fact that closing the university was intended as a punishment.

In other cases of closing a university, the military government justified its actions, both orally and in writing, in terms of punishing the institution for non-compliance with established norms. As mentioned, this procedure was used in most cases following serious incidents and disturbances, and there is no doubt that in those cases closure was not only in order to 'punish' but also in order to calm tempers and prevent repetition of those disturbances. But in most cases it is difficult to tell where prevention ends and punishment begins. It must be clearly stated that closing a university as punishment is simply an act of collective punishment and as such is unacceptable in principle. As for closing the university as a preventive measure, the committee's opinion is that the military government has more than sufficient means (including such stringent measures as bringing troops to the campus or imposing a curfew on the locale of the university) to prevent disturbances and the committee heard no convincing reason why, if the military government were prevented from closing the university, it would be hampered in any significant way from preventing disturbances of the peace.

Another point of friction between the military government and the universities concerns the government's treatment of requests for entry permits and work permits for teachers whom the universities recruit from outside the Territories.

There have been cases in which the military government has refused an entrance permit to someone whom the university wished to employ as a faculty member. Although it was not possible to investigate each of these cases, the committee believes that in these cases the military government has invoked procedures applied to all requests for entry to the Territories (in enforcing its visa policy) and that it has not applied a policy exclusively to the universities. In addition we view granting universities in the Territories permission to employ teachers from Arab countries as a positive step on the part of the military government which supports young universities which lack local teachers. However, there have been a few cases in which someone has been allowed entry to the Territories and has been free to travel without restrictions but has not been allowed to serve as a faculty member. In these cases it is very difficult to argue that the acts of the military government reflect a general policy and not a policy aimed exclusively at the universities. Moreover, if the government allows someone to enter and move about freely, one would infer that the government regards that person as no danger to security. Preventing such a person from joining the university staff can't be based on security considerations and it involves unwarranted interference by the military government in the personnel policies of academic institutions. As mentioned, the number of these cases is small. (The

committee learnt of three).

In contrast, the problem exists of delays by the military government in dealing with requests from the universities concerning employment of faculty from abroad. The administration must submit an application for a work permit for every faculty member who doesn't have a local identity card, whether the person had a work permit in the past and is already serving as an active faculty member, or is someone the university wishes to employ for the first time. In many cases, the military government delays answering these requests for months, and only after repeated written appeals. Thus sometimes when the school year begins many faculty members are still not sure of their legal status. Beyond the question of proper administration, which our committee doesn't consider itself authorized to evaluate, such practices serve to sharpen resentments and bitterness, which could easily be avoided.

Another point of friction, where it is also difficult to know whether the delays constitute interference with academic freedom or a 'normal' result of administrative difficulties, concerns extending the framework of studies. At Bethlehem University, we were informed that the military government refused to allow the creation of additional departments beyond those that were permitted when the university was established. This forces the institution to broaden the scope of studies in a rather constrained way, or alternatively to give up its expansion entirely. In this category of complaints we include the complaint of the Trustees of Najah University in Nablus regarding a series of delays involving building permits for the new campus near Nablus. These delays limit and interfere with expansion of the university's programme of studies. We didn't run into similar problems at Birzeit University which is now building its new campus at some distance from its old campus, which no longer meets the needs of a growing university.

It is axiomatic that academic activity can't take place without free access to books, journals and documents. Where security censorship exists (as in Israel) the objective is generally to prevent publication of material which can damage state security and not to prevent access to already-published materials. The military government maintains censorship which is aimed at this second objective; an order exists prohibiting distribution and possession of certain books. We were unable to obtain a list of these books from any official source, despite many requests. We were informed, however, by official sources that the list includes some 648 books nearly all printed in Arabic. The censor revises the list from time to time. The censor (or those authorized by him) are empowered to prevent the entry of banned books into the Territories by checking at border posts. On more than one occasion the military government has held up a bundle of books for checking and has then allowed through only approved books. In some cases the books which have not been approved are held at border posts to be returned later to the seller. In other cases attempts have been made to ease the procedure by prior checking of lists, or checking the books at the universities themselves before they are catalogued. There have also been cases where the disapproved books have disappeared and the addressee has been unable to retrieve the purchase price, let alone the VAT tax which has already been paid.

In connection with censorship of books, it appears that the process has been evenly applied to the whole population. The committee's view is, however, that those chiefly affected are the academic institutions. Even if, for the sake of argument, we grant that there is justification in certain cases for a policy of prohibiting the distribution and possession of books, there is still room to demand that the policies not apply to academic institutions.

The only instance known to the committee where the military government carried out a "book search" occurred at Najah University in Nablus of February 11, 1981. (According to an official announcement by the military government, the search uncovered nothing). Occasionally, a search for 'prohibited newspapers' take place.

The argument in favour of prohibiting possession or distribution of certain books is that these books may be used as a means of incitement. Those who make the claim ignore the fact that incitement is illegal, and the moment a book is used for inciting, the person who so uses the book can be charged with transgressing the law. On the other hand, any book, no matter how poisonous, is a source of legitimate information for academic purposes, and more than once poisonous books have served as documentary material of value in academic research.

It is appropriate here to mention the question of periodicals. There are newspapers, particularly daily papers in Arabic (most of which are published in East Jerusalem), whose distribution is prohibited in the Territories. With regard to other Arabic-language newspapers, the military government has no official policy of prohibiting their entry into the Territories. Nevertheless, there is evidence of the existence of an unofficial policy of repeated delays and red tape wherever one of the universities requests permission to bring books from an Arab country to its library. Even after the military government weeds out the banned journals from a list submitted by the university, acquiring the non-banned items has not been possible, because of this unofficial policy.

Up to this point we have given details concerning areas of conflict and mutual complaints between the universities and the military government. As we mentioned in our opening remarks, it is important to stress that in at least three major areas of academic activity — admission of students, setting curricula and budgeting — the com-

mittee's impression was that there has been no real friction between the military government and the universities.

a) Admission of Students:

Although complaints of interference by the authorities are heard, the committee's impression was that in general the universities set the standards for admission and act on them with no outside interference. (One reservation is, of course, that all students from outside the region must get permission to enter the region). To the best of our knowledge, the only controversy between the military government and the university arose when the authorities expressed disapproval of benign discrimination of candidates who had been imprisoned or in administrative detention. Birzeit University apparently permits those imprisoned for security offenses on who were under administrative detention to be admitted with a lower grade on the admissions examination than other applicants. The reason given the committee in justification of this policy was that those who were imprisoned or detained were adversely affected in their studies and academic attainments. It is no surprise that the authorities disapprove of this policy; nonetheless, it was our impression that they acted with restraint in this matter, and limited themselves to expressions of protest.

b) Setting the Curriculum:

The universities in the Territories enjoy full freedom in setting curricula (within the permitted frameworks) and in selecting the material to be included in courses. There have been no attempts to cancel courses or restrict what is studied, and this includes subjects which the authorities regard as sensitive. The authorities limit access of the universities to radioactive materials. However, the committee does not view this as being motivated by a desire to interfere in the course of studies, but as a precaution resulting from the absence of general procedures regarding use of an access to such materials. While the universities, as mentioned, enjoy full freedom to set courses of study, there is evidence that military government personnel have sometimes threatened to cancel or limit that freedom. Such threats, if made, do damage even if to all concerned there is no intention of acting on them.

c) Budgetary Policy:

Although some of the funding sources for the universities are certainly not to the liking of the military government, it has so far shown no tendency to interfere with the budget policy of these institutions.

7. The Legal Situation and Order 854:

7.1 The Situation in Jordan before 1967:

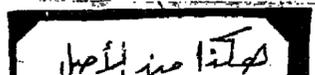
In Jordanian law there is no general statute governing the establishment and activity of institutions of higher education. The only university in Jordan in 1967 — the University of Amman — was governed by a special statute. On the other hand, Jordanian Law No. 16 of 1964 governs other educational institutions, from kindergartens through post-high school education institutions requiring less than four years. That law states, among other matters that:

1. Private educational institutions require permits from the Jordanian Ministry of Education.
2. No one may be employed as a teacher, whether in public or private institutions, without a teaching permit from the Ministry of Education; that permit is granted on the basis of academic qualification and evaluation of teaching ability. The Minister of Education is empowered, on the basis of a recommendation of the Committee for Educational Licensing to cancel the teaching permit of a teacher if convicted of a "moral crime".
3. Teachers are forbidden to be members of a political party or to take part in party activities, whether inside the educational institution or outside.
4. A special committee — the Supreme Committee — supervises curricula and textbooks in educational institutions. That committee includes among its members, representatives of the Ministry of Education, of the University of Amman, of the liberal professions and education experts.

7.2. Developments after 1967:

a) Background:

Shortly after the Israeli forces entered the West Bank, the powers of the Supreme Committee and the Minister of Education were transferred to a military government officer, called the "supervisor", who applied Law No. 16 to pre-university educational institutions. Since then, as described in the general section of this report, several of the post-high school institutions have developed into institutions granting academic degrees that require a four-year study period leading to a bachelor's degree. That Law No. 16 was not meant to apply to these institutions is clear: it states specifically that it does not apply to the University of Amman, the only university in Jordan when the law was passed; and it provides that it applies only to educational institutions in which the course of studies is less than four years. Consequently, universities in the Territories were governed by no law at all.



ECONOMY

IMF to lend India \$5.8b

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF), in the largest and one of the most controversial deals in its history, is expected to approve a \$5.8 billion loan for India on Monday, according to monetary sources.

The fund's executive board will meet on Monday to take final action on the three-year financial arrangement following months of discussions between India and the fund management against a backdrop of public debate and political pressures.

The United States, the largest fund member, is expected to approve the loan although it is certain to raise a number of questions to make certain that India is prepared to take the tough reform measures needed to heal its economic ills.

Fund member countries have been making increasing demands on the agency's finances because many of them have been pressed by economic recession, energy costs and other problems.

The loan sets a number of stringent conditions including a requirement to keep tight control on fiscal and monetary spending and give greater emphasis to the private sector, the sources said.

It has become a political issue in India where there has been debate on whether the country should

have to accept what some Indian politicians view as unwarranted IMF interference in the country's domestic economic as a condition for the loan.

The loan has also brought complaints from a number of smaller developing nations who are worried that the Indian loan will have such an adverse impact on IMF resources that there will be less for other countries.

Concern about IMF finances has increased in recent years in proportion to demand for its assistance and there are fears that the huge needs of China, which joined the fund last April, will put further pressure on resources.

Hungary has now requested membership of the fund and sources in Warsaw have said that Poland has opened discussions that could lead to membership.

WHO aide assails 'drug colonialism'

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7 (R) — A World Health Organisation official accused international pharmaceutical firms today of "drug colonialism" in developing countries.

Dr. B.B. Gaitonde, the organisation's regional adviser in India, told a medical seminar that a few transnational firms controlled the market in drugs through a network of financial, research, advertising and political relations.

He said most developing countries had no drug policy and the regulations they had enacted were often contradictory. He alleged that the transnationals, by a barrage of advertisements, brand names, packages, medical rep-

representatives and sale effort, had been reaping huge profits while ignoring the interests of the people.

Throughout South-East Asia, barring Singapore, where the situation was complex, there was no national drug industry producing bulk drugs, Dr. Gaitonde said.

In Tanzania, the transnationals had employed one medical representative for every four doctors and in some Latin America countries, one for every two physicians, to push sales, he said.

Bleak food prospects

ROME, Nov. 7 (R) — The outlook for the world's starving has improved in the short term but overall prospects remain bleak, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) said today.

In a document presented to FAO's 21st biennial conference which opened today, the agency said that although the immediate situation was noticeably better, some regions of the world still suffered grave shortages.

"Food production in Africa and the Near East has been disappointing in 1981 and has failed to match the increase in population," the document said.

"Agricultural trade is adversely affected by the current world recession...in other cases protectionism is inhibiting (its) growth."

More food aid was badly needed but real levels of support were in decline, the document said.

The pound for the pocket

Britain is to have a £1 coin. Slightly smaller than the present five pence piece, (22 millimetres in diameter), it will be round, and made of a yellow metal alloy. It might even end up looking a bit like the gold sovereigns of the days of old. But, as BBC World Service described, that's where the similarity ends.

First of all, the new coin, due to come into circulation in 1983, will not be made of gold, but of some sort of alloy as yet undecided, that will simply look yellow. Secondly, the gold sovereigns fetch £110 each these days; whereas the modern pound sterling, whether it's a dirty piece of paper or a shiny new coin, is worth only a third of the value it held 10 years ago.

Nigel Lawson, financial secretary to the treasury, explained why the government has decided to introduce a £1 coin.

"First of all, there is a greater and greater use of vending machines, slot machines, of one kind and another. It's useful to have a £1 coin for that. And London Transport in particular, I understand, believe that the queues at the underground stations will be very much less if we have a £1 coin."

The other thing is that the £1 note is getting rather grubby. Its life is now down to nine months, and as well as avoiding grubby notes, although the notes will run alongside the coin for some time, it does mean that we will be able to make in the long run savings on cost through not having to print all these notes."

The idea is that the £1 coins would have a life expectancy of something up to forty years, so that although they would initially be more expensive to produce, they would pay for themselves quite quickly.

The reactions to the suggestion of a £1 coin have been fairly predictable. London Transport and vending machine firms are delighted, having pressed for this change for some time now. On the other hand, the National Consumer Council has expressed fears that the higher value coins might encourage some people to put their prices up, by rounding those prices up to £1 for the slot machines.

And as for the general public...well, the reactions are pretty mixed. They range from a common complaint, that a pocket full of coins is quite heavy enough

as it is, thank you very much, to the bitter observation that it probably doesn't matter anyway since £1, be it note or coin, is getting to be worth less and less.

In fact, it is not so long ago that the British public had to adapt to the seven-sided 50 pence piece, that replaced the ten-shilling or 'ten-bob' note. And not a few people remember that old note, floppy and brown as it was, with some nostalgia.

But it turns out of course, that the nostalgia is once again for the fact that there was a time when a ten-bob note actually bought something. Nowadays, in spite of early protests, the fifty pence piece has been accepted, and most people assume that they'll get used to a £1 coin too. In fact, going over to a £1 coin is in keeping with tradition, because the £1 note didn't arrive on the scene until late 1914.

There is also to be a 20 pence coin issued in 1982, a year before the £1. At present, no coins exist between 10p and 50p, so the 20p will bridge that gap.

Meanwhile, the final design for the £1 coin is up for tender. Designers, members of the public... anyone can submit their idea of a good design. The choice will lie ultimately with the Queen, after the Royal Mint and a committee headed by Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh have drawn up a short list.

BBC London Letter

Rawanda seeks Kuwaiti aid

KUWAIT, Nov. 7 (R) — President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rawanda arrived today for two-day state visit apparently seeking economic aid from Kuwait, according to officials.

He will confer with the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, on bilateral issues and have talks with other officials on possible assistance to development projects in the central African country, the officials said.

Japan to spend \$46m on computer development

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (R) — The Japanese government plans to spend about 10.5 billion yen (\$46 million) over three years on developing a new generation of computers with Japanese industry, according to a spokesman for the ministry of international trade and industry.

The new computer series, to be called the Fifth Generation, would be developed over some 10 years. In the first three financial years beginning next April 1, the scheme would concentrate on parts to be used to assemble the final models.

In later years, the spokesman said, more funds would be forth-

coming for developing sub-systems and finally the creation of a total system capable of storing vast amounts of data, acting almost as an artificial brain and able to talk and read any language through small lightweight terminals.

The Fifth Generation computer, which will use ultra large scale circuits, is so called because the first computers used tubes, the second generation semi-conductors, the third integrated circuits and the fourth large-scale circuits.

No details, of the companies that will be involved have yet been given.

Gabon to host UNCTAD meeting

GENEVA, Nov. 7 (R) — Gabon has been recommended as host for the next United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), after Cuba withdrew its offer in the face of threatened United States boycott, according to a UNCTAD spokesman.

UNCTAD's 122-nation governing board approved the proposal in a late sitting Thursday night. It now goes to the U.N. General Assembly.

The meeting, setting the organisation's goals for the next four years, is scheduled for May to June, 1983, at dates yet to be fixed.

The spokesman said a planning team would visit Libreville this month to hold talks with the authorities on conference facilities. An estimated 3,500 delegates attended the last UNCTAD conference in Manila.

After Cuba's withdrawal, Gabon was the only state to come forward as a candidate for the forthcoming conference.

Plan for nuclear subs to transport gas mooted

GROTON, Connecticut, Nov. 7 (R) — A fleet of giant nuclear-powered submarines could be used to transport liquid natural gas from the Arctic to customers in North America and Europe, according to proposals by a major American submarine builder.

Supporters of the plan say submarine-tankers would be economically competitive with surface ice-breaking tankers and much cheaper than a pipeline. But a Canadian scientist says the plan is dangerous because submarines could strike icebergs.

The scheme was presented at a scientific conference in Hamburg,

West Germany, by Takis Veliotis, general manager, of Electric Boat (EB), which builds the Trident nuclear submarine for the U.S. navy, and Spencer Reitz, the shipyard's deputy general manager.

They say submarines, unlike surface ships, can deliver a constant volume of liquid natural gas without regard to ice and weather conditions.

Their plan calls for a fleet of 14 nuclear-powered or 17 methane-gas fuelled tankers at a cost of \$700 million to \$725 million each. Each would be 1,470 feet (450 metres) long and would carry the fuel in six 341-foot (104 metre)

cylindrical cargo tanks.

The nuclear submarine tanker would displace 700,000 tons and the non-nuclear version 847,000, compared with less than 500,000 tons displaced by the largest supertankers now afloat.

Mr. Veliotis said he included the methane-powered submarine because of possible constraints imposed by the U.S. nuclear regulatory commission on a tanker carrying liquid natural gas.

Canadian scientist and author Basil Jackson called the plan highly hazardous and added: "It is only a matter of time before something will happen."

He said a submarine could strike an iceberg or an obstacle projecting down from the surface and that the dangers were made worse by frequent arctic storms.

But a spokesman for EB said the submarine idea was the safest method of transporting natural gas from the Arctic.

Emmett Holt, EB's assistant general manager for public affairs, said: "More than adequate technology and experience is available."

Electric Boat is a division of General Dynamics. Another division, Quincy Shipbuilding, designs liquid natural gas tankers.

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SPORTS

Basketball League

Ahli, Orthodox to meet again to decide winner

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (J.T.) — In the last game of the Basketball League, Al Ahli beat Orthodox Club 82-77. The game was played tonight at the Yarmouk University gymnasium.

Both teams have equal points from their home and away legs. Orthodox won at the first meeting.

According to the championship regulations, another game has to be played between the two teams to decide an outright winner for 1981 season. Eight clubs participated in the Basketball League this year, and the competition was played on a home and away basis.

Karpov postpones 14th game

MERANO, Nov. 7 (R) — Soviet Chess champion Anatoly Karpov postponed his 14th world championship game today against challenger Viktor Korchnoi.

Karpov still leads 4-2 in the series and needs only two wins to retain the title. But Korchnoi's victory yesterday breathed new life into his efforts to wrest the title from his long-standing rival.

The 14th game, which was due to start tonight, will now begin on Monday.

Holmes disposes of Snipes in 11

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7 (A.P.) — Renaldo Snipes said his fight against Larry Holmes would be history repeating itself, then the challenger almost made it happen last night.

Thirty years ago in Pittsburgh, Jersey Joe Walcott, a 6-1 underdog, won the heavyweight title with a one-punch knockout of Ezzard Charles in the seventh round.

Last night at the civic arena, Snipes caught Holmes flush on the jaw with an overhand right in the seventh round. As the crowd of 14,103 roared, Holmes crashed to the canvas on his side.

Holmes got up quickly, then wobbled back to a neutral corner. But the World Boxing Council champion kept his poise, got through the round and then stopped Snipes with a barrage of right hands in the 11th round, causing referee Rudy Ortega to jump in and halt the fight at 1:05 of the round.

The end of the fight was the beginning of a series of wild and wooly happenings, including a scuffle in which Snipes was accidentally stabbed in his left arm by a pair of scissors, which required his going to a hospital.

Snipes was taken to the central medical centre and hospital, where he required about 40 stitches in his arm. Snipes was released from the hospital about two hours later and as he was wheeled out, his arm in a sling, a reporter asked him how he felt.

"All right," he said.

The doctor who stitched up Snipes, Dr. Paul Kim, said: "He's all right. He cut some of the lower muscles. He was very lucky that no arteries were touched."

Kim said that Snipes won't be boxing "for at least two months." He said the cut was to inches wide and an inch deep.

When Ortega stopped the fight, many in the crowd booed and Snipes took a few steps after the referee saying, "no, no, no."

"It's a championship fight, isn't it?" complained the Rev. Jimmy Williams, Snipes' trainer and father figure. "I told him (Ortega) he had no business stopping the fight that early."

Holmes and Ortega agreed with Ortega's decision. "This is the first time I've ever wanted to stop the fight because I wanted to put him down on the count. But he could have done a hurt."

As the two fighters left the ring to be interviewed on national television, Snipes' manager, Nick Rattenni, got into an argument with Holmes' brother, Jake. A scuffle ensued and the two fighters were involved. It was then that Snipes got cut by the scissors.

"He got cut by accident by a pair of scissors," said Rattenni. "Someone bumped into somebody behind him. The person behind him was one of his handlers holding the scissors."

Holmes' victory kept alive a \$10m payday with top-ranked Gerry Cooney in March. For a moment in the seventh round, it looked like those millions were going up in smoke.

Holmes, who was 32 years old last Tuesday, was in control of the fight in the first six rounds, employing his poise and finding Snipes an easy target, especially in the fifth round.

In that round, Holmes danced and jabbed Snipes suddenly caught Holmes with a right to the jaw, bringing a smile to Snipes' face. But Holmes wiped that smile away with a blasting right hand that ripped a gash over Snipes' left eye and hurtled Holmes through the round.



Referee Ortega leading Holmes away from Snipes and announcing the winner. (A.P. wirephoto).

In the sixth round, Holmes landed several more head shots at Snipes' cut, smudging most of the champion's white trunks with blood. Then came the seventh and the shocking right hand.

Snipes did some clowning, but he certainly didn't play any games. And for a few seconds it looked like he might become a world champion.

After Holmes got up after the knock down, his poise came up the fore. He cleared his head and actually had the better of the action for the remainder of the round.

Holmes, who weighed 105-k and had a 7-cm advantage over Snipes, 98-k, used his excellent jab to control the tempo in the eighth and ninth rounds.

But in the 10th, the challenger landed that crashing right again. This time he caught Holmes on the side of the head and shook him. But Holmes quickly moved out of danger and in the next round he picked up the 39th victory of his unbeaten career.

It was the 11th title defence for Holmes and his 10th knockout. It was the 28th knockout of his career. He earned \$1.1m.

Snipes got his title shot with a controversial decision over Gerrie Coetzee of South Africa in a 10-rounder in which he was twice knocked down. It was the third time Holmes was floored in his career.

Snipes, who earned \$150,000, now has a 22-1 record and a lot respect.

slipped up at home.

Ipswich were beaten 3-2 by Welsh visitors Swansea, leaving both clubs with 26 points, while Tottenham went down 2-1 against West Bromwich to remain on 24 points.

The 125th cross-city match between arch rivals Liverpool and Everton only came alive after a goalless first half.

Scottish international Kenny Dalglish scored twice within five minutes to put Liverpool two ahead before Ian Rush added a third.

Everton, who finished the game with just 10 men after Eamon O'Keefe was sent off, scored a consolation in the last minute.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
©1981 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ A10
♥ AK7
♦ J752
♣ A843

WEST ♠ KQ7
♥ 10963
♦ AK10963
♣ Void

EAST ♠ J842
♥ 42
♦ Q84
♣ 10952

SOUTH
♠ 9653
♥ QJ85
♦ Void
♣ KQJ76

The bidding:
South West North East
Pass 1♣ 1NT Pass
2♦ Pass 2NT Pass
3♣ Pass 4♣ Pass
5♣ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♣.

The presence of high trumps in the dummy often suggests a dummy reversal. Sometimes, even one high trump can be enough.

After North showed the equivalent of a one no trump opening bid with his overcall, South cue-bid the opener's suit in an attempt to locate a 4-4 major fit. When North denied a major, South introduced his long suit, then went on to game when North raised.

West led the king of diamonds and, when dummy appeared, declarer thought the contract would be an ab-

solute cinch. It seemed that one or two spade tricks would be the only losers. But declarer received a rude jolt when, after ruffing the opening lead, he laid down a high trump from his hand and West showed out.

Now declarer could not draw all the trumps, for that would strip both his hand and dummy of trumps and leave him with only ten tricks. Nor could he play on a crossruff, because he might not be able to cash enough hearts to guarantee eleven tricks, and he might get overruffed in spades.

Declarer found a neat way out of his impasse. He crossed to the king of hearts and ruffed a diamond with his remaining low trump. After cashing the queen-jack of trumps, declarer reentered dummy with the ace of spades and used the ace of clubs to draw East's last trump. From his hand, declarer discarded a spade.

It was now a simple matter for declarer to cash the ace of hearts and take two more heart tricks with his queen-jack. That left him with just two spade losers, which he happily conceded to the defenders.

What South did was to increase his trump tricks to six by using two of his trumps as ruffers and scoring four high trumps — the three honors in his hand and the ace in dummy. Added to four heart tricks and the ace of spades, that brought his total to eleven.

One goal saves El Salvador

TEGUCIGALPA, Nov. 7 (R) — El Salvador emerged from an incident-packed clash against Mexico with a 1-0 victory in the Central-North America and Caribbean (CONCACAF) section final of the World Soccer Cup last night.

Six players were booked and one sent off as El Salvador snatched their first win in the six-nation group with a late goal by Hernandez.

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United enjoying life at top

LONDON, Nov. 7 (R) — Free spending Manchester United continued to enjoy life to the full at the top of the English soccer First Division with a resounding 5-1 win at Sunderland today.

United's total over £3.5 million this season and manager Brian Atkinson's lucky gambles streak continued as big signing Steve Stapleton and Bryan Robson scored three of the goals.

There was further good news for United, who moved on to the 29 point mark, ahead of challengers Ipswich and Tottenham both

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WORLD

Warsaw 'big three' talks fruitful, Jaruzelski says

WARSAW, Nov. 7 (A.P.) — Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, in his first published comments on his historic meeting with Solidarity's Lech Walesa and Roman Catholic Archbishop Jozef Glemp, said the "momentous" summit created "favourable conditions" for solving Poland's crisis, it was reported today.

invitation to return next year is hard to resist. Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, formally extended the invitation for the Pope to visit Poland in 1982 for the 600th anniversary of the black Madonna at Jasna Gora, Poland's holiest shrine. The Vatican said 4,000 Poles and people of Polish extraction, here for the inauguration of a hotel for Polish pilgrims, met with the Pope in the special audience at the Paul VI auditorium.

Swedes praise their leaders for handling of sub crisis

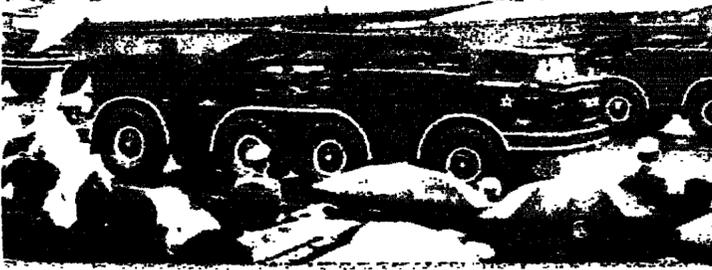
STOCKHOLM, Nov. 7 (A.P.) — Swedes gave their government high grades today for its firm stand against the Soviet Union and its handling of the 10-day drama involving a Soviet submarine believed armed with nuclear-tipped torpedoes.

A public opinion poll published today in the Stockholm daily, Dagens Nyheter, showed that 54 per cent of those interviewed said the Swedish government handled the incident "quite well," and 14 per cent said "very well."

In answer to the question, "How strong a military defence should the Swedes have today?" 37 per cent said "stronger," and 49 per cent said the neutral nation's defence should be "about as strong as today's."

Thousands of angry Swedes and Danes held demonstrations yesterday after the Soviet sub was escorted out of Sweden's waters. Hundreds of protestors converged on the Soviet embassy in Stockholm.

In Madrid, Max Kampelman, U.S. chief delegate to the European Security Conference, called it a "blatant disregard for the territorial integrity" that was committed "by a dangerous, probably nuclear-armed submarine engaged in hostile espionage."



Soviet surface-to-air missiles are pulled on transporters through Red Square in Moscow Saturday during annual parade marking anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. (A.P. Wirephoto)

Western aides boycott Moscow parade

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (R) — Tanks and missiles were paraded across Moscow's Red Square today in an annual display boycotted by more than a dozen Western envoys in protest over Afghanistan and the incident involving a Soviet submarine on Sweden's coast.

President Leonid Brezhnev and other members of the Communist leadership stood on top of Lenin's mausoleum in freezing rain to watch battlefield weapons rumble past in a traditional show of military power marking the anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik revolution.

Haig: losing credibility

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (R) — Arguments among President Reagan's top aides flared into the open again this week, distracting him from making and raising new questions about his leadership.

The latest uproar erupted when Secretary of State Alexander Haig, through a spokesman, made an unprecedented public accusation that high White House aides, whom he did not name, were conducting a campaign against him.

At one point, the president himself summoned his national security adviser, Richard Allen, and the secretary of state to his oval office and told them to stop public squabbling and sniping. Despite Mr. Reagan's insistence that both men retained his full confidence and would remain in their jobs, the week's events produced new speculation about a possible shake-up in the White House staff and the cabinet.

Officials cautioned reporters against expecting changes so soon after the latest flap and Mr. Reagan's expressions of support for both men. But it was clear Mr. Haig and Mr. Allen had become sources of embarrassment by permitting their differences — or differences among their aides — to boil over again after simmering for the last several months.

At the same time, there were signs that more power was going to Mr. Weinberger, who already wielded great influence with the president, and to White House Chief of Staff James Baker, who was emerging from the shadow of policy chief Edwin Meese.

Mr. Weinberger, a longtime friend and adviser to Mr. Reagan, benefited from the AWACS victory, as he had argued in the administration for the package deal including the radar planes and extra equipment for 15 jets previously sold to the Saudis.

Mr. Haig had said that putting the two controversial plans together could drag them both down to defeat, a warning not borne out by the 52-48 senate vote.

For Mr. Haig, a former army general who was president Richard Nixon's White House chief of staff during the final stages of the Watergate scandal, the wrong prediction on AWACS was a relatively minor worry compared to his other recent troubles.

Mr. Haig retired as commander of NATO forces in 1979 and was expected to be an authoritative voice in an administration short on experienced professionals. But he has been in trouble since his first day in office last Jan. 20.

On that day, Mr. Haig recommended to Mr. Reagan that the secretary of state be given sweeping authority in the national security field. On the advice of Mr. Baker and others, Mr. Reagan rejected the Haig proposal.

Two months later, Mr. Haig was engulfed in controversy again — first for publicly criticizing the president's delegation of crisis management authority to Vice-President George Bush, then for declaring that he was in control of the government shortly after the president was wounded by a would-be assassin on March 30.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

IRA bomb hurts 3 British troops

BELFAST, Nov. 7 (A.P.) — A bomb planted on a tractor exploded near a British army patrol today in a village near the border with the Irish Republic, slightly wounding three soldiers, police reported. A firebomb also was hurled into a house in Belfast, but caused little damage and no injuries. The Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the tractor-bomb. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the firebomb. Both IRA guerrillas and militant protesters, combatants in a dozen years of bloody sectarian violence in Northern Ireland, have each condemned an agreement to set up an Anglo-Irish council to see an end to the strife.

Imprisoned U.N. aide starts fast

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 7 (R) — A Polish employee of the United Nations, jailed in Poland more than two years ago on espionage charges, has resumed a hunger strike to protest against her imprisonment, U.N. staff unions have said. Alicja Wesolowska, 37, an employee of the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP), was arrested in Aug. 1979, while on home leave. She was sentenced last year to seven years in prison on charges of spying for an unspecified foreign power. A statement from the UNDP staff council said her family had reported that she had resumed her hunger strike on Sept. 21. She staged a similar protest last January. The statement was also signed by the U.N. staff union, representing some 15,000 employees, and the federation of International Civil Servants' Associations.

UNHCR fact finders in Iran

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 7 (R) — The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has said he had sent a fact-finding mission to Iran in response to a government request to look at the problem of refugees from Afghanistan. Poul Hartling, whose office was awarded this year's Nobel Peace Prize, told a press conference he did not know how many Afghans had crossed the border since the Soviet intervention in 1979. "There are no doubt quite big numbers of Afghans in Iran," he said, but noted that in addition to the refugees there had been a large Afghan population of "alien workers" there for a number of years. Mr. Hartling said he had recently visited Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan, which hold about 1.7 million people, the largest concentration of refugees in any single country.

Zambia to get one-party army

LUSAKA, Nov. 7 (R) — Zambian armed forces will recruit only members of the government party from now on, army commander Lt. Gen. Malimba Masheke was quoted as saying. The official Zambia News Agency reported him to have said that future recruits would come solely from the United National Independence Party (UNIP), Zambia's only legal political organization. A soldier could not defend policies to which he did not subscribe, Gen. Masheke was quoted as saying at a passing-out parade in the central Zambian garrison town of Kabwe. He also dissociated the military from a foiled coup plot 13 months ago and an alleged conspiracy to free some of the alleged plotters out of jail last June, the agency said.

Chinese university taboo in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 7 (A.P.) — The high court here today upheld a government decision to reject the establishment of "Merdeka University" which would have taught in Chinese. The Merdeka University was set up over the last few years by the members of the Malaysian Chinese Association, and other Chinese groups with the aim of establishing a university here which will teach in Chinese. The government rejected the application and the organisers of the university appealed to the high court claiming that the rejection was unconstitutional.

Blood test to detect cot death

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7 (R) — An American medical team has said a simple blood test may be enough to detect the danger of cot death, which kills 7,000 to 10,000 babies a year in the United States. The University of Maryland's sudden infant death syndrome institute said it found high levels of a thyroid hormone known as t-3 in 44 out of 50 cot death victims. A blood test would identify those babies with t-3, doctors said. Much of the credit for the discovery was given to graduate student Marco Chacon, who got his first clue when he noticed the ovaries of female cot death victims were three times larger than those of baby girls who died from other causes. Until now doctors have identified no common cause for cot death which strikes at apparently healthy children between the ages of two and six months, usually during sleep.

Arab Americans tour Mideast

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (Agencies) — A delegation from the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA) plans to leave Washington today for a month-long tour of the Arab World.

An announcement from the association's headquarters in Washington said the delegation will meet with government officials in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Iraq and Syria.

Heading the delegation will be NAAA President Robert W. Thabit and NAAA Board Chairman Peter Tanous.

The announcement said the delegation will discuss the political attitudes of the U.S. government with regard to Middle East issues, will review the effects and implications of the sale of air defence equipment to Saudi Arabia and will review emerging U.S. government attitudes toward achieving a comprehensive peace in the region.

Venus compared to Earth's Hell

PALO ALTO, California, Nov. 7 (A.P.) — Clouds covering Venus hide a world forbidding, so hot and un hospitable that one NASA scientist says the planet fits "the classical view of Hell."

"It's 850 degrees Fahrenheit at the surface," researcher Brian Toon said yesterday. "You can't escape from it. It doesn't do you any good to go from day to night, it doesn't do any good to go from the Pole to the Equator. It doesn't do you any good to wait for winter. It's just always hot."

Dr. Toon's comments came at the end of a week-long review of data from the Pioneer space programme.

Earlier this week, researchers revealed there were earthquakes, volcanoes and lightning on the planet's arid surface. Yesterday's briefing included startling descriptions of what a visitor might encounter while descending to the planet.

"The first thing you would see, is sort of a featureless, cream-colour ball," Dr. Toon, a researcher for the National Aeronautics and Space

Administration-Ames Research Centre.

Then the visitor would encounter a mist filled with acid and sulphur. "If you stuck your hand out in this thing, it would completely burn your hand," he said. "It's very concentrated sulphuric acid. 85 per cent sulphuric acid."

The clouds grow denser, but then, 30 miles above the planet the atmosphere becomes completely clear and remains clear on the planet's dimly lit surface.

On the ground, an earthing might be disappointed with the view, Dr. Toon said.

"The sky is not blue. It's sort of a peach colour," he said. "You don't see little clouds drifting by. You just sort of see a suspended, diffuse, pink glow. At night, there are no stars."

Nor could anyone on Venus see the sun, and there could be no science of astronomy on a planet that has fascinated earthbound astronomers through the ages.

Beside the heat, a visitor to Venus would feel pressure about equal to that 914 metres below sea

level on earth: The air would be 50 times as dense.

"There is some debate on whether you would boil first or be crushed by the pressure," said Dr. Toon.

Data from the Pioneer orbiter has shown the heat on Venus is due to the greenhouse effect, a phenomenon in which temperature increases with the level of carbon dioxide. Venus has 300,000 times the level of carbon dioxide found on earth.

Dr. Toon said the earth's carbon dioxide level could double within the next century if society continues to rely on fossil fuels. Adding that the Venus model should serve as a warning.

A doubling in the earth's carbon dioxide level could increase earth's temperature enough to melt part of the polar ice cap. That could raise the level of the ocean by 4.6 to 6 metres, turn the American plains into a desert and give the Soviet Union ice-free ports, said Dr. Toon.

The Philippines: a choice of good guys and the bad

By Jeremy Toye

DAVAO, Philippines — A bitter struggle for control of largely Christian areas of the troubled southern Philippines is being waged by an array of forces whose complexity makes the long-standing Muslim conflict there look simple.

Caught in the middle is a cross-section of the population, ranging from affluent local businessmen to remote hill tribes, dotted across the huge main island of Mindanao.

They express frustration against what they see as an alliance between the central government, Filipino magnates and multinational companies.

For many years, the efforts of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) to win greater autonomy for the south have attracted attention to Mindanao and its outlying islands.

The struggle is watched closely by the Islamic states which provide much of the Philippines' oil imports.

Yet the Muslims of Mindanao, through a decades-long process of encroachment by Christians from other parts of the archipelago, are now a minority of some three million in a population of more than 10 million.

President (Ferdinand) Marcos placates the Muslims because he's afraid of the Islamic states," observes Samuel Occena, a Davao member of the opposition Mindanao alliance. "He can take the Christians for granted."

Yet over the past year or so, the large proportion of the Philippine armed forces based in Mindanao has had to contend with not only the Muslims but members of the Communist New People's Army (NPA) and associated groups.

Born out of old Communist and nationalist forces based in the central Luzon plains around Manila, the Maoist NPA has spread across much of the Philippines over the past few years.

Its bands of young people have found fertile ground among many of the small Christian communities of Mindanao.

"The NPA has been running the show in some areas around Davao for years," says one administration official in Davao, a huge city which encompasses many villages.

"They even have their own medical units." The NPA wants corrupt local officials three or four times, then joles out instant justice: "there is only one sentence," says a sympathiser, "death."

Some praise for the activities of the NPA can be heard from broad range of individuals, many of whom would appear to have nothing to gain from the long-term Maoist aims of the NPA.

"The NPA has been able to do something about such things as cattle rustling — and fast," says a middle-class social worker in Davao.

Lt. Col. Wilfredo Cruz, chief of the security forces in Davao municipal area, says: "security has been increased for the entire region, besides two battalions of paramilitary constabulary, we have been given a battalion of marines... and we have two helicopters."

Col. Cruz says operations have been "very, very, successful," including the capture recently of the regional chief of the Communist Party of the Philippines, Benjamin de Vera, and the killing of his Davao subordinate.

But the NPA has scored some successes, he says, including the recent killing of a constabulary captain and nine others.

He says the military has documentary evidence that the NPA and the MNLF cooperate with each other but adds that "there has been no encounter where there has been a combined force."

He attributes the increased NPA activity to the transfer of its Mindanao headquarters from Cagayan de Oro in northern Mindanao to Davao in the southeast, and to increasing pressure on NPA forces in the central Philippines.

Others, including some Catholic Church groups, attribute the increased activity to the more favourable climate for revolutionary movements made by the government economic policies.

In particular, they cite the trend towards the creation of plantations in Mindanao to produce export crops such as Bananas, pineapples and palm oil. Traditional landholders are often displaced or turned into labourers on low pay.

Tibetan marriage law allows existing polygamy to continue

PEKING, Nov. 7 (R) — Tibetans already married to more than one wife or husband may keep them provided none wants a divorce, according to a new law detailed in today's People's Daily.

Sexual relations in Tibet have traditionally been freer than in the Chinese interior. Travellers to Tibet earlier this century reported they were often offered the favours of the wives of their hosts as a form of hospitality.

The Chinese have been trying to stamp out such customs since the People's Liberation Army crushed a rebellion in 1959 and the Dalai Lama fled to India.

The new marriage law also allows Tibetan women to marry at 18 and men at 20 compared to 20 and 22 in the rest of China.

This and several other new laws passed recently in Tibet are part of a systematic attempt by Peking to improve shaky relations between the 900 million ethnic Chinese and the 56 million people of minority nationalities under their rule.

These were severely damaged during more than a decade of extreme Communism under Mao Tsetung, who annoyed many minorities by brutally suppressing religion.

The right to continue existing polygamous relationships gives the Tibetans a privilege long abolished for the Chinese themselves, who were also accustomed to having extra wives or concubines if they could afford them.

Jail sentences are often the penalty for bigamy in the Chinese interior.

The People's Daily also said the Communist Party had recently called for an improvement in race relations in Inner Mongolia, which like Tibet is also referred to as an "autonomous region" rather than a province.

The two million Mongols there are vastly outnumbered by the 16 million Chinese and the paper said relations between them were the key factor for the region's development.

